Vol. VI. No. 5 May, 1967

NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

THE TURTLE

FOR THE COLLECTOR OF MEDIEVAL COINS

Just Reprinted! A mint of historical information on the Later Roman Empire, Byzantium, The Middle Ages and Later.

ESSAYS ON THE LATIN ORIENT
by W. Miller

A Sample of the Contents: The Romans in Greece; Byzantine Greece; The Frankish Conquest of Greece; The Princes of the Peloponnese; The Dukes of Athens; Florentine Athens; The Duchy of Naxos; Crete under the Venetians (1204-1669); The Ionian Islands under Venetian Rule; The Marquisate of Boudonitza (1204-1414); The Last Venetian Islands of the Aegean; The Genoese Colonies in Greece (1275-1566); Turkish Greece (1460-1684); The Venetian Revival in Greece (1684-1718); The Mediaeval Serbian Empire; Bosnia before the Turkish Conquest; The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (1099-1291).

pp. viii + 582 + 9 plates + 1 folding map . . $18.00

You will treasure this book in your library as the unique source for this information which is unavailable anywhere else in the English language.

SELECTED ESSAYS
by J. B. Bury Edited by H. Temperley

A Sample of the Contents: The Science of History; The Place of Modern History in the Perspective of Knowledge; The Constitution of the Later Roman Empire; Introductory Survey of Byzantine History; Byzantine Emperors from Basil II to Isaak Kommenos (AD 976-1057)

pp. xxxii + 249 . . . . . $10.00

Whether you are already familiar with Bury's writings, you will enjoy this collection of essays which discuss the importance of history, ancient and modern, to our understanding of the past and present.

ARGONAUT, INC., PUBLISHERS

737 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60611

THE TURTLE

NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

A PUBLICATION OF THE ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA

VOL. VI, NO. 5 MAY, 1967

In This Issue

From the Editor's Desk 131

India, Pro and Con 135
By CHARLES V. DUNCAN

The Photography of Coins 139
By DAVID ORRAHOOD, M.D.

An Unpublished Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great 147
By DAVID B. HARDY

Books on Ancient Coins Given to College 151
By WILLIAM C. GWALTNEY

Book Reviews 153

The Agora and the Forum 157

ACCA Membership Reference Service 159

The Numismatic Exchange 160

COVER COIN: India-Moghul Dynasty Silver Rupee of Shar Jahan. Minted at Akbarabad in the 13th Year of His Reign.

Photo courtesy of Charles Duncan

Copyright © 1967 by Argonaut, Inc., Publishers. All rights reserved.

Published monthly by Argonaut, Inc., Publishers, 737 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Address editorial mail to the Editor: John E. Hartmann, 5107 39th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417. Address subscription and advertising mail to 737 North Michigan Avenue. Chicago, Illinois 60611. Lewis Henry, Business Manager. Subscription: $4.00 per year (12 issues). Abroad: $5.00. Single copies: $0.50. Second Class Postage paid at Chicago, Illinois.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARII

The number shown in the column on the left is the classification used by Sydenham in, **"The Roman Republican Coinage".**

1. S 395 **145-138 B.C. Q. Marcius Libo.** Head of Roma r. Rv. Dioscuri on horseback r. Very Fine. $12.50
2. S 402 **L. Sepronius Pitio.** Similar type. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine. 15.00
3. S 410 **137-134 B.C. C. Plutius.** Similar type. **Rarity 4.** Very Fine. 30.00
4. S 417 **C. Porcius Cato.** Roma. Rv. Victory in biga. Very Fine. 8.50
5. S 419 **M. Fannius C.f. Cato.** Roma. Rv. Victory in quadriga. Very Fine. 8.50
6. S 423 **M. Papirius Carbo.** Roma. Rv. Jupiter in quadriga. Fine. 4.50
7. S 429 **135-126 B.C. M. Aurelius Cota.** Roma. Rv. Hercules in biga of Centaurs. **Rarity 3.** Very Fine. 20.00
8. S 436 **C. Curiatus Trigeminus.** Roma. Rv. Juno, crowned by Victory in biga. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine..... 17.50
9. S 461a **Sextus Pompeius Fostlus.** Roma. Rv. Shepherd Faustulus, wolf and twins. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine. 22.50
10. S 470 **L. Minicius.** Roma. Rv. Jupiter in quadriga. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine. 15.00
11. S 513 **119-110 B.C. M. Porcius Laeca.** Roma. Rv. Libertas holding pileus, in quadriga, crowned by Victory. **Coin of Bible Days. Rarity 2.** Very Fine..... 15.00
12. S 522 **112-109 B.C. L. Pomponius.** Roma. Rv. Bituoitus in biga. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine. 10.00
13. S 527 **110-108 B.C. Ti. Veturius.** Bust of Mars r. Rv. Oath scene; kneeling youth holding pig; between two soldiers with spears. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine. 17.50
14. S 559 **109-100 B.C. Q. Lutatius Cerco.** Bust of Mars r. Rv. Galley. **Rarity 2.** Very Fine. 15.00
15. S 561C **Cn. Cornelius Blasio.** Helmeted head of Scipio. Rv. Jupiter standing between Juno and Minerva. **Rarity 4.** Very Fine. 30.00

Coin Galleries

Hotel Salisbury, 2nd Floor

123 West 57th Street **New York, N. Y. 10019**

From the Editor's Desk

Members of the American Numismatic Society have recently received *Numismatic Literature Supplement #1,* a review of which appears elsewhere in this issue and about which further comments will be made later. The receipt of this supplement prompts some thoughts which perhaps can enlighten our readers on some of the problems which this magazine also faces.

The monthly release date of the *Turtle* has gradually crept later and later into the month. Despite all efforts expended on the part of the editor and the publishers, nothing seems to arrest this trend. There are, of course, a number of people with whom we must deal and over whose activities we have no control. There are typesetters, engravers, printers and binders. If one of these is late, all are late — it is as simple as that. Once prepared, *The Turtle* is then consigned to the overloaded hands of the post office at Chicago, and the press comments already published on that institution need not be repeated.

While we sympathize with the ANS, sharing as we do a number of common problems, it is a comfort to see some one else suffer from deferred release dates and the resulting questions from subscribers. *Numismatic Literature* has been increased in price from fifty cents to a dollar an issue. It has been reduced from a quarterly to a semi-annual publication. It is late. Issue #78 originally scheduled for January was deferred, first until April and now until June.

This is not intended as criticism of the ANS. It merely draws forcibly to the attention of our readers that the problems of publication are universal and that despite our efforts we have ourselves fallen back upon our target dates through no deliberate intent. We trust our readers understand.

While on the subject of *Numismatic Literature* we cannot pass an opportunity to pay tribute to Richard Breaden through whose efforts this invaluable bibliographic tool was brought into its present form. Breaden has now laid down the duties of editing, and there is little doubt that the lateness of the periodical is due to the inevitable difficulties encountered

WANTED

Greek coins of fine style, historical Roman coins, Byzantine coins in all metals, Crusader and Medieval coins in gold and silver.

★

Please get my REALISTIC offer before selling your fine or better ancient and medieval coins.

Fastest check in the East.

★

My latest Price List, containing a selection of classical coins and related literature is available, free of charge, while the supply lasts.

★

SPECIAL

BARAMKI, DIMITRI.
Phoenicia and the Phoenicians. 128 pages, 10 plates, 28 text figures (many on coins). Paper. New. Postpaid. **$1.25**

BROWN, LAURENCE.
Coins Throughout the Ages. 184 pages, 16 plates, numerous appendices. Cloth. New. Postpaid. **$1.50**

FREDERICK S. KNOBLOCH

P.O. Box 104, Williamsbridge Station, Bronx, N. Y. 10467

when a new person must step into a position on short notice.

The *Supplement* inaugurates a new series of publications by the Society, one which we trust will long endure and further enrich numismatic research and scholarship. It is fitting that the first subject of the series is the *Journal International D'Archaeologie Numismatique.*

This journal was perhaps the soundest numismatic publication in this century. It was the product almost entirely of Svoronos, who because most of his own work remains untranslated, is not yet well known to the English speaking world. Without question this man was a giant of numismatics in the early part of the 1900's, and added to his careful scholarship and erudition was an energy that saw the *Journal* brought into existence and nurtured by his hand. With Svoronos' death, the *Journal* too died, and with it a most excellent numismatic publication.

In a sense the *Turtle* resembles the *Journal* in that it too is the product of energy and enthusiasm. A specialty publication, unendowed, barely paying its own way, must always be a labor of love. That money alone can not support a fine periodical is evident with the death of the *American Journal of Numismatics.* The ANS has ample funds to assure the publication and circulation of anything they wish to produce. That the *AJN* has passed into abeyance we must attribute to a lack of people able and willing to perform the demanding routine incident to its publication.

The fate of the *Journal International D'Archaeologie Numismatique,* the *American Journal of Numismatics,* the retirement of Breaden and the lateness of *Numismatic Literature* and the *Turtle* point then to a conclusion that a magazine such as this is the product of men, not of money. The people who produce the *Turtle,* despite its lateness and its mechanical problems intend to continue it. Its destiny and ours perhaps was best expressed by Lucretius, *"Progredimur quo ducit quemque voluntas."*

JOHN E. HARTMAN, EDITOR

Please send all editorial matter for inclusion in the Turtle to
John E. Hartmann, 5107 39th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CHAPTER
OR
HELP TO FORM ONE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Available in late June we will have for sale the reprint edition of Frederic W. Madden's

HISTORY OF JEWISH COINAGE
and
MONEY IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT

This mid-nineteenth century corpus is truly one of the greatest contributions to Numismatics of Biblical times.

It includes:

- **350 pages beautifully bound**
- **254 coins illustrated throughout the text**
- **A foldout plate of alphabets**
- **One complete chapter devoted to weights of Jewish coins**
- **Complete indexing**

This reprint book of the famous first edition is offered for $12.00 plus 50c handling, postage and insurance.

Be sure to order your copy today from

specialist in classical numismatics

JOEL L. MALTER

Mail Address: P. O. BOX 777 VENICE, CALIFORNIA

India, Pro and Con

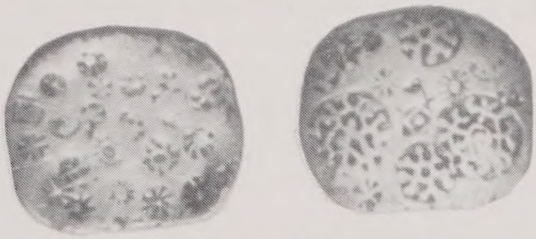
by C. Duncan

I collect coins of ancient India.* Not many collectors do. In fact, this admission tends to label me a kind of "black sheep" among the more dignified collectors of ancient coins of classical Greece and the Roman Empire. I have been informed more than once that there are no ancient Indian coins — only copies of Greek and Roman coins of Indian manufacture.

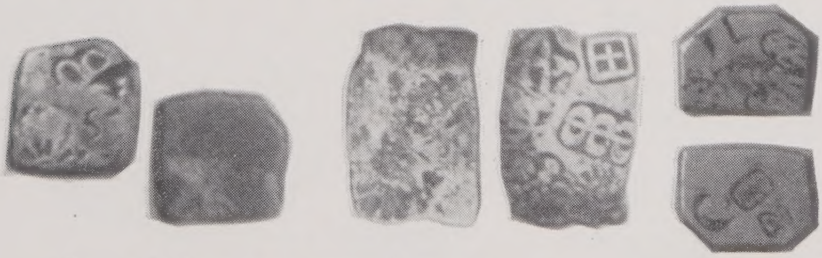
But there are ancient coins of India, separate and distinct from outside influence. I personally am convinced that coins were invented and developed in India quite independent of any outside suggestion. Furthermore, it is at least possible that this occurred in India before Greece.

Why, then, do so few of us collect ancient India?

There are many reasons. Comparatively few coins are easily available. It is difficult to learn their history, or the history of India itself, for that matter. Many have no writing, and those that do use a language few of us can read. And, while some of the coins are attractive, few compare in beauty to contemporary Greek and Roman coins.



Kosala or Benares Coin. It is of thin silver and covered with many "Guild" marks (obverse and reverse).



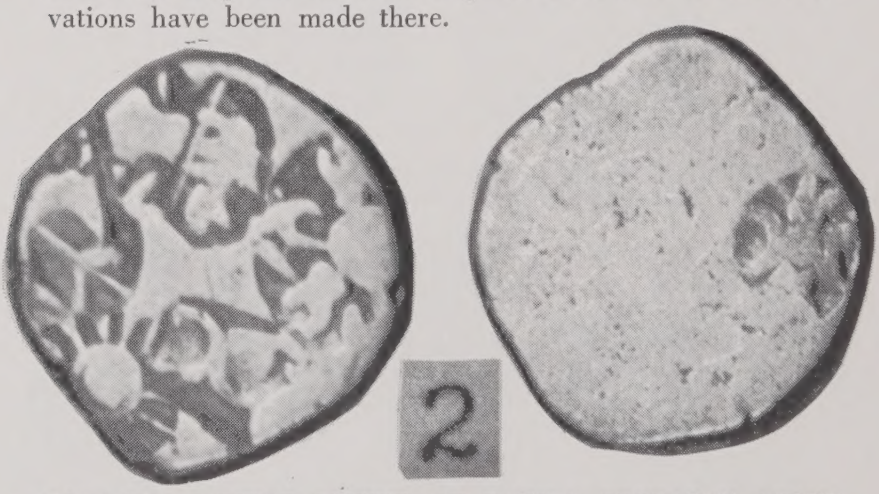
Some of the more common Punch mark silver coins of the Mauryan Empire. (Illustrated is obverse and reverse.)

Very little is known "for sure," with precise names and dates, about ancient India. There is a sad lack of written

*Regrettably, the reader should be warned that this is perhaps the only qualification the writer has for writing this article.

history of India, though we know a fairly advanced civilization existed in the Indus valley in 1500 BC, and probably as early as 3000 BC. No system of writing that can now be recognized as such was developed until near the time of Buddha, about 500 BC. Virtually all accounts prior to that time are in vague references made by neighbors to the west and some by Chinese writers to the east. Portions of the "Vedas" are supposed to have been written before Buddha but the "Vedas" are a collection of poems mainly of a religious nature with generous portions of legend. They may have been handed down for generations before being set down in writing. Their usefulness to the historian is quite limited. The problems of their use might be compared to trying to deduce the history of the Greeks with only a collection of tales of Greek mythology. And even after Buddha, written material by Indian writers is comparatively difficult to find for many centuries.

In the field of archaeology, India has not been investigated nearly so well as have the civilizations to her west. Some very productive work has been done at the Bihar mounds near Taxila, and at Mohenjo-daro near the Indus River. But much of the remainder of India is relatively untouched. For example, the city of Benares is atop a rather misplaced looking hill beside the Ganges River. There is a local legend that the city owes its elevation to having been re-built seven times, each time atop the ruble of its predecessor. No serious excavations have been made there.



COIN FROM BIHAR MOUND AT TAXILA PROBABLY ABOUT 200 BC. MAURYAN EMPIRE. 3.2 GRAMS. BMC 1, VARIETY "E". NOTE DIFFICULTY IN DETERMINING PUNCH MARKS AND SOME STAMPED OVER OTHERS.

The coin collector is plagued directly by the absence of writing in ancient India, for the earliest Indian coins have

none. The various symbols and designs which appear on them for the most part are still lacking any translation. Precise dates are unknown in India's early history, and are likewise impossible as yet to determine for some of the early coins.

On the other side of the ledger, are there any reasons for collecting ancient India? Certainly.

If nothing else, the coins of India present much more of a challenge to the collector who enjoys learning more about his coins and their history. For example, the owner of a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great may easily locate hundreds of books about Alexander, and several specifically about his coins. The silver punch-mark coins of India circulated about the same time over the entire sub-continent of India, apparently occupying a similar position in that economy for more than two centuries. Yet no one yet has learned what the combination of symbols (always five on one side and one on the other) mean. Nor is it known which specific rulers issued them, though they are presumed to be of the Mauryan Dynasty. Reference books relating to these coins are nearly as scarce as the coins.

As the gaps in history are filled, the collector of ancient Indian coins has more opportunity than in most other areas to be of help. Already, some rulers of India are known only from their coins.

Though I believe the coins of ancient India to be generally rarer than those of the Greeks and Romans, when found, they seldom command very high prices. Probably there are comparatively fewer types to collect, but this may be misleading. There are a great variety of ancient Indian coins known, and a notable continuity to India's coinage, from ancient to medieval to modern times.

Lastly, the coins themselves have a certain amount of charm and mystery of oriental flavor about them. Hill symbols, river symbols, sun and moon, elephants, and human figures may be obvious, but many of the others remain a mystery to solve.

There it is, pro and con. Collecting India is not easy, but it can be fun.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: For numismatic references see Stefanelli, *Select Numismatic Bibliography*, N.Y. 1965, pp. 64-6, 214-17.

For ancient and medieval India in general see *Cambridge History of India*, Vols. I, III, IV. Extensive bibliographies accompany each chapter.

For general bibliography on India see Marah, M., *India: A Critical Bibliography*. U. of Arizona Press, Tucson 1964.

AVAILABLE NOW:

The Newest Book on Ancient Coin Forgeries

OPUS MONETALE CIGOI

by L. Brunetti

xxxvii + 158 pp. + 17 plates, quarto

$25.00 pd.

The first complete collection of the unbelievably perfect forged Roman, Mediaeval and Renaissance coins by Luigi Cigoi (1811-1875). Familiarize yourself with these deceiving specimens! Many illustrations. (In Italian). Some of Cigoi's "masterpieces" are more dangerous than Becker's or Christodoulos'!

ARGONAUT, INC., Publishers

737 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60611

A FEW INEXPENSIVE ANCIENT COINS

1. **ALEXANDER III, The Great,** AR Tetradrachm. Head of Heracles. Rv: Zeus seated on throne holding eagle. Good portrait. VF/F $15.00
2. **PTOLEMY III (Euergetes),** AE-27. Head of Zeus Ammon. Rv: Tyche standing & facing. BMC 57-8 Black/green patina. Scarce! F+ 10.00
3. **CLAUDIUS,** As. Rv: Libertas, C.47 Dark green patina. Nearly F 7.00
4. **NERO,** As. Rv: Victory. C.302 Large flan, some patina. Almost F 6.00
5. **TRAJAN,** As. Rv: Fortune sitting left, with rudder. Very Good 4.00
6. **MARCUS AURELIUS,** As. Rv: Juventius. Struck as Caesar and interesting youthful portrait. Good Fine 5.00
7. **COMMODUS,** Sest. Rv: Liberalitas. Small but chunky flan, very sharp portrait, some patina. Nearly Fine 6.00
8. **SEVERUS ALEXANDER,** Sest. Rv: Mars. Pleasing brown tone, excellent portrait, a nice addition to any collection. VF/F+.. 15.00
9. **GORDIAN III,** Sest. Rv: Victoria Aeter. Almost Fine, but cleaned 3.00
10. **PHILIP I,** Sest. Rv: Pax Aeterna. C.105 -F, cleaned, hence, only 5.00

All coins are guaranteed genuine. Cheerful refund made for any reason within 7 day period. Some postage appreciated. Same day service is my policy. Conservative grading. Watch for new listing next month.

A.N.A. **J. B. POWELL** A.C.C.A.

P.O. Box 5086, Lighthouse Point Station
Pompano Beach, Florida 33064

The Photography of Coins

by M. David Orrahood, M.D.

Photography of Coins is a subdivision of macrophotography requiring experience, an artistic touch and good equipment.

High quality prints suitable for publication are, in my experience, the only criteria by which results should be judged.

This article is intended to provide basic information rather than to advocate the use of a particular photographic outfit. For that reason, the technique presented can be employed by anyone who is familiar with the demands of ordinary close-up photography.

CAMERA AND SENSITIZED MATERIAL

CAMERA: To start, you can use an ordinary roll film camera with porta lens. Later, a camera that has a ground glass for focusing and a long bellows extension will be found more versatile and efficient.

FILM: Black-and-white photography will provide a useful record. Panchromatic film is used ordinarily. To record brightness values in about the actual tones of the specimen, panchromatic film plus a correction filter is needed. Moreover, reddish coins, or coins with reddish corrosion require an orthochromatic film plus a green filter.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Some authorities recommend daylight. It gives to the subject an all over naturalness or sculptured effect which is very desirable. A high window is selected for ample light and a permanent indoor set-up is maintained for uniform results.[2]

A modification of flood or spot lighting is generally used. The reasons are two: In the first place, the subject will not move, so time exposures can be made, which allow the use of small apertures to provide adequate depth of field for over all sharpness of the image. Secondly, the reflections from small objects are wild and unpredictable, so the right light must be planned for the effect desired.

A small light source such as the No. 1 photoflood lamp is desirable to keep specular reflection small in size. When reflections are to be kept to a minimum, a lamp with clear glass should be used. The 12 volt head-light lamp, as used in the Tensor desk lamp, is an ideal choice.

An appropriate base with an illuminator is an important

piece of equipment. Kodak recommends one with four divisions: (a) a clear glass plate, 18 x 24 inches, for holding large subjects, (b) a clear glass plate, 16 x 11 inches, for supporting average size specimens, (c) a double-flashed opal glass to diffuse illumination from below and (d) a colored transparent glass, 16 x 18 inches, to give the desired background effect.

The base is completely enclosed, and its sides are built up to a height of about 5 inches, and perforated for ventilation to release the heat of the lamps. The inner surfaces of the sides and bottom are painted white to diffuse the light.

Six 60 watt frosted lamps on the bottom give uniform lighting. For controlling background brightness, with respect to the specimen, a variable voltage regulator should be included in the circuit.

A permanent lighting system may be considered advantageous. For small or average size subjects, the following arrangements will cover a circle 15 inches in diameter with no hot spots.

Diffused lighting is achieved by directing a beam of light to a plastic cover, for instance, an inverted polyethylene funnel. The stem of the funnel is cut away, leaving a hole the size of a nickel, through which to take the picture of the coin beneath.[3]

SUPPLEMENTAL EQUIPMENT: Other items are a ruler, props and shield. The shield should be placed between the lens and the subject, should be made of black cardboard, and should measure approximately 15 x 18 inches with a hole large enough to visualize the specimen. The shield eliminates reflections from the background and camera reflection. The ruler should be light tone gray with black lettering. Props consist of holders, sponges and foil to give special effects to the subjects.

The very heart of macrophotography is the adapter lens which may be bought very economically in the form of extension tubes. An adapter for reversal of the front elements of the camera lens, bellows extension, or supplemental lens may also be used. A telephoto lens with extension tubes, as a recommendation, gives a feeling of depth and tone to the picture not achieved by standard lens.[4]

TYPES OF BACKGROUNDS

OPAQUE: Opaque backgrounds may be black or an off-gray for black- and-white film or a pleasing complementary color to the subject for color film. For coins, gold goes very well with green, silver with blue and copper with yellowish-

green. Best results are obtained when the tonal contrast is not too great, i. e. of less than 4:1.

CARRERA GLASS: Carrera glass is obtainable from glass stores and offers the best choice and may be obtained in a variety of colors for opaque backgrounds. A black card, as already indicated, may be placed between the camera and the subject to eliminate reflections and additional lamps may be needed on white background to eliminate shadows.

TRANSILLUMINATION: Transilluminated backgrounds may be achieved by the use of an illuminator. These have an all over advantage of even illumination, uniformity and softness of color, and the elimination of undesirable shadows.

PRELIMINARY STEPS

Before placing the coin for photographing, its is wise to have film and filter ready, and to have an idea of the size of the image desired, the subject-film distance and the illumination.

SCALE OR IMAGE SIZE: As a rule, the image size (called scale, magnification or reproduction ratio) is determined by the relation of the size of the specimen image to life size.

Here's how to make an exact ratio macro-closeup:

(1) Measure the diameter of your coin.

(2) When using 35 mm. film, divide the diameter of the coin into 1½, for 4 x 5 film, divide by 5, the size of the negative. This gives your ratio of reduction or enlargement, as the case may be.

(3) Scale may be calculated by using the formula or by charts (see elsewhere).

(4) For example, let us suppose we want a set-up which will result in a 2:1 magnification or a scale of 0.5. Now refer to the close-up chart. It tells us that, if 100 mm. extension tubes are used with a 50 mm. lens and the subject is placed 3 inches away, the scale will be 2:1.

Subject-film distances can be determined easily for cameras with extension tubes or long bellows by use of this formula.

$$\text{Subject} + \text{Film} + \text{Distance} =$$
$$(\text{Magnification} + 1)^2 \times \text{Focal length Magnification}$$

For example: Suppose you wish to make a picture at ½ (.5) scale using a lens of 4 inch focal length. What subject-film distance is necessary?

$$\text{Subject} + \text{Film} + \text{Distance} =$$
$$\frac{(.5 + 1)^2}{.5} \times 4 = \frac{2.25}{.5} \times 4 = \frac{9}{.5} = 18 \text{ inches.}$$

(If the focal length of the lens is expressed in millimeters,

the answer will be in millimeters; if it is in inches, the answer will be in inches).

It is recommended that you consistently take your pictures at a fixed scale of subject to life size. For instance, the scale chosen could be based on the length of extension tubes (for example, 10, 18 and 28 mm. by one manufacturer) or arbitrarily chosen at .2 (the point that extension is first needed), .05, 1, 2 or 3.

EFFECTIVE APERTURE: When the scale size is larger than 1/5 (.2) or the subject is closer than 8 times the focal length of the lens, the f-number at which the lens opening is set (indicated f value) is no longer effective, and an increase in exposure must be made. This can be obtained from an effective aperture computer (Kodak) or calculated by this formula:

$$\text{Effective f-value} = \frac{\text{Indicated f-value x lens-to-film distance}}{\text{focal length of the lens}}$$

For example, a 4 inch lens racked out 8 inches from the film and set at f/16 would have an effective aperature of f/32.

Thus:

$$\text{Effective f-value} = \frac{16 \times 8}{4} = 16 \times 2 = f/32.$$

In this case, then, if the lens is set at f/16, compute the correct exposure as if it were set at f/32, or two openings smaller.

OSLER AND SAFE-WORDS FOR CHECKING: Kenneth S. Tydings has ingeniously summarized those and the factors which are sometimes overlooked into a mnemonic device based on the initials of the famous physician, Sir William Osler.[5] "These letters (OSLER)," he says, "will help you remember the techniques that standardize your photographic methods." The importance of such a system, in the face of so many variables, cannot be too strongly emphasized. With this system, "Beginners do get excellent results."

O: Object.

The scale is important because it gives the size of the subject. When the photograph is later projected, if a ruler is used, the exact ratio of reduction (or enlargement) is known.

S: Subject.

Eliminate all foreground, check background and use a specimen stand.

L: Lighting.

Have a fixed lighting arrangement (see elsewhere).

E: Exposure and effect.

In this step, go over the principles of camera technique. These can be checked with the word SAFE. The SAFE check is: (S) Shutter: (A) Aperture: (F) Focus; and (E) Effect.

R: Recheck.

Think before you push that shutter. Go over your set-up one more time. Then snap your picture. It will be a good one.

CAMERA TECHNIQUES

EXPOSURE: Since the coin is fixed, it is best to use the smallest stop f-16, 22 or 32, as the case may be. This insures the greatest depth of field.

If you are using the illuminated background suggested in this article, it is a simple matter to adjust the tone of the background with that of the subject. Use a variable voltage control. "Balance the intensity of the lighting for that of the background," according to Kodak, "so that it is one half that of the specimen value when a dark background is wanted: equal to that value for a medium-toned background: and twice that value for a light background." Conversely, you can keep the intensity of the background fixed at the desired "optimum" and adjust the intensity of the light on the subject.

"Another way of modifying the background is by making a double exposure," says Kodak. "Make the exposure for the specimen first—the specimen being properly lighted but with the illuminator light turned off. Then take an exposure with the background alone lighted. The longer this second exposure is, the more brilliant the background tone will be."

Exposure is a matter of experience. It may be achieved by calibrating the meter by taking six bracketed exposures using ASA numbers both above and below the manufacturer's rating of the film to be used. For example, with Tri-X film 200 ASA, try 25, 50, 100, 200, 400 and 800 ASA readings on your meter. The correct exposure can then be determined by picking the frame and ASA number giving the negative desired quality.

COAXIAL LIGHTING: "Coaxial lighting is arranged so that it appears to come from the lens and to diverge toward the coin. A small spotlight is focused on a sheet of plate glass tilted about 70° with respect to the coin. With the camera and lens well above the glass, the picture is taken through the glass and beam of light."[6]

POLAROID LENS: Another modification uses a polaroid lens to eliminate undesirable high-lights. With natural light, the polaroid element is used on the front of the camera, but with artificial light: another polaroid element, called the

LATE ROMAN BRONZES

1. **GALLIENUS.** Antoninianus. C. 72. FDC **$15.00**
2. ———C. 978. FDC **$15.00**
3. **MAXIMIANUS.** Follis. C. 147. PLN. FDC **$20.00**
4. ———Follis. C. 198. PLC. FDC **$17.00**
5. **SEVERUS.** C. 69. ST. VF/EF **$25.00**
6. **CONSTANTIUS** I. Follis. C. 104. PTR. FDC **$25.00**
7. ———Follis. C. 183. PTR. Very sl. corrosion, otherwise FDC. **$25.00**
8. **CONSTANTINE** I. Follis. C. 46 var. PLN. FDC. **$12.00**
9. ———Follis. C. 212. PLC. FDC. **$14.00**
10. ———Small AE. C. 254. ALEX. FDC. **$9.00**
11. ———Small AE. C. 297. ALE. FDC. **$10.00**
12. ———Small AE. C. 343 var. BTR. Sl. nick in flan, otherwise FDC. **$15.00**
13. ———Small AE. C. 345. PTR. EF. **$15.00**
14. ———Follis. C. 359. PTR. Obv. lightly pitted, rv. EF. **$15.00**
15. ———Follis. C. 359. PTR. Crack in flan, otherwise FDC. **$20.00**
16. ———Small AE. C. 421. PLN. EF/VF **$10.00**
17. ———Follis. C. 446. PTR. EF but some corrosion. **$15.00**
18. ———Small AE. C. 454. SAURL. FDC. **$9.00**
19. ———Follis. C. 465. PLN. FDC. **$15.00**
20. ———Small AE. C. 487. SIRM. FDC. but crack in flan. **$12.00**
21. ———Small AE. C. 511. FDC. but rev. fuzzy. **$12.00**
22. ———Follis. C. 526. PTR. FDC. **$15.00**
23. ———Small AE. C. 536. AX/F. VF-EF **$10.00**
24. ———Follis. C. 546. PTR. FDC, bluish patina, but crack in flan. **$15.00**
25. ———Quinarius. C. 760. SMANT. FDC. **$7.00**

We issue quarterly the HESPERIA ART BULLETIN, a profusely illustrated catalog of selections from our stock of ancient coins and Greek and Roman antiquities. Subscription: two dollars for four issues. Trial copy (Greek and Roman Silver Coins, No. 40) sent free on request.

HESPERIA ART

Antiquities

GREEK - ROMAN - NEAR EASTERN

Ancient Coins

2219 St. James Place **Philadelphia, Pa. 19103**

screen, is put over the light source. With the "Tensor" lamp, this is very easy and very economical.

UNDERWATER TECHNIQUE: Modified side-lighting may not serve in all cases, in which instance, a water technique may be used. Here the coin is placed in a tray of water just below the surface. The wild and usual reflections of the coin are diverted out of the range of the camera by the lens property of the fluid.

THE DESIRED EFFECT

Experimentation with lights, artistic taste and experience are needed to obtain the desired effect. Nothing can substitute in the final analysis for a ground glass view of the coin, or an adjustment of the lights or a modification of the set-up.

THE ROLE OF SHADOWS: Shadows cast by a coin are not undesirable in photographs, for they allow the viewer to determine the source of the light, the type of light, the volume of the coin and its natural or third dimensional state. Black backgrounds, however, will swallow up the shadows, and if truly black, allow reverse and obverse to be taken, simply by moving the specimen over.

THE ADVANTAGE OF NATURAL LIGHT OVER ARTIFICIAL LIGHT: Lange felt that nothing was better than natural daylight for coins but modern conditions often cancel this source out. Some of Lange's precepts on artificial light follow:

a. Direct sidelight on coins, such as the permanent light with no modification as given in this article, cause wild and uncontrolled reflections, shadows and highlights which are a "plague."

b. Direct light from above hides the vertical outlines of the image, and makes the contours of the forehead, neck and bridge of the nose disappear in the photograph.

c. In general, artificial light makes the metal too shiny; thus even when using compensating devices or compensating developer, the negative shows the light areas as too dense and the shadow parts as too thin and lacking detail.

d. Natural lighting has many advantages, but in the last instance, the eye, the personal taste and expert knowledge of the subject are the decisive factors.

SELECT LIST OF GREAT COIN PHOTOGRAPHY: The coin may be bright, dull or colored. The metal may be of silver, copper or gold color. The coin may be reproduced in high, medium or low relief and the choice is a personal one that reflects upon the artistic ability of the photographer. For

example. P. Gardner's. *Archaeology and the Types of Greek Coins*, G. F. Hill's *Select Greek Coins*, Ch. Seltman's *Masterpieces of Greek Coins*, K. Regling's *Die Antike Munzen als Kunstwerk*. M. Hirmer's booklets and pictures of coins and especially those recently published in collaboration with C. Kraay in *Greek Coins*. and G. E. Rizzo's *Great Greek and Sicilian Art of Coinage* are examples of unexcelled photography.[7] Leonard Von Matt's companion volumes, *Magna Graecia* and *Ancient Sicily* are unsurpassed for enlargement, beauty and placement of coins. The reader is referred to these sources as models to follow.

REPRODUCTION

Ulwan[8] recommends 65 line screen for newsprint, 120 line screen for coated semi-slick and up to 240 for mirror stock finish. Original prints, he states, should be made on single weight, glossy paper, twice the size of the final rendering.

NOTES

[2] Kurt Lange. "Photography Serves Numismatics." *The Numismatist* 71, 1, Jan. 1958, pp. 29-36.
[3] Ernest W. Reynolds. Jr., M.D., *Leica Photography* 18, No. 2. p. 10.
[4] *op. cit.*
[5] Kenneth S. Tydings. *A Guide to Medical and Dental Photography*, New York 1953.
[6] Reynolds, *op. cit.*
[7] Lange, *op. cit.*
[8] H. A. Ulwan, "Numismatic Photography," *Numismatic Scrapbook* 27, 8. August 1961, pp. 222-2227.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dolnick. Michael M. and Simeon Wilson. "How to Photograph Coins with an Ordinary Camera. "*The Numismatist* 70. 5, May, 1957, pp. 523-525.

Eastman Kodak Co. *The Photography of Gross Specimens*, No. n-5.

Purvey, Frank, "Photography and Numismatics." *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* 472. Sept., 1957. pp. 384-389.

Additional references may be obtained in the Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of the American Numismatic Society.

IF YOU ARE MOVING, PLEASE ADVISE THE PUBLISHERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE "TURTLE" CANNOT BE FORWARDED.

An Unpublished Tetradrachm of Alexander The Great

David B. Hardy

Knowing that I am doing research on the coinage of Alexander the Great, Mr. William Pettit of the Rare Coin Co. of America called me several months ago to advise me that he had just received a tetradrachm in which I might be interested. Although the coin was not of the caliber I usually collect, I purchased it because it was a type I had not seen before. After several months of checking the available references, I came to the conclusion that this is a previously unpublished type here presented for the first time.

Fig. 1

In its general features the coin may be described as the standard Alexander type, i.e. *Obv.*: head of Alexander as Herakles wearing lion's helmet and *Rev.*: Zeus seated on throne holding sceptre in left hand and eagle in right. Upon close examination of the obverse one may see that the head is double struck. The general style of the head, and the design of the lion's mane are similar to Müller's Class VII, indicating an advanced or late issue. The overall style is interesting as it tends to reflect an artistic influence from outside the area from which I believe the coin comes. While the obverse is generally interesting, it tells little about the coin. The key appears instead to be in the reverse. Here we see the usual figure of Zeus, facing left, seated upon a throne with a back. In his right hand he holds the customary eagle, and in his left, a sceptre which, although badly worn, appears to be of a beaded design ending in a floral (?) tip (fig. 1). This style is not unlike that found on several coins of Sicyon. The right leg of Zeus is drawn back, but his feet do not seem to be resting upon a footstool (fig 3). In the field, just above the right knee, there appears what is probably the mint symbol.

a small Corinthian helmet and in the exergue the letters ΔΙ. The inscription reads BAEIVEUE vertically along the left edge, and AVEEANVPOY vertically along the right edge. The throne, with a back and one rung, rests on a horizontal line (fig. 3). Details of the throne are too badly worn to be of much help here. Close examination reveals the possibility that the entire reverse type was enclosed within a beaded circle, although this cannot be established with certainty until a better specimen is located.

Fig. 2

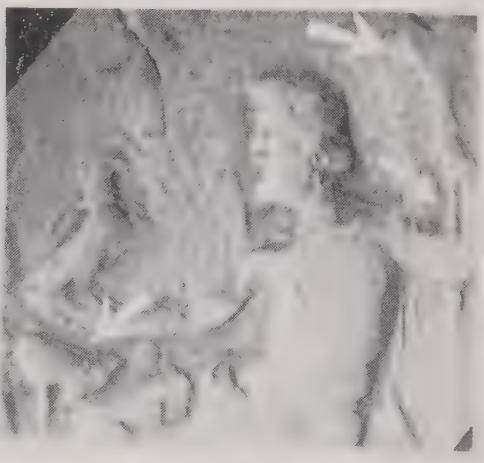


Fig. 3

In determining the origin of this coin, we have two prime elements to aid us, in addition to the general style—the helmet symbol and the letters ΔΙ (fig. 2). The use of the monogram ΔΙ (for this is probably what it is), is not confined to a single mint. It appears on coins from Alexandria, Sicyon, Side and Teos and perhaps Aradus, although the latter is not certain because the letters seem to be either blurred or combined to form a monogram (ΔΙ.) This list of mint symbols and monograms is based upon my own research which I hope will be published in the near future, and does not always coincide With Müller's work. Fortunately, however, nearly every authority for over a century has agreed that the design, style and placement of this type of helmet indicate usage of this special symbol by a single mint.

After long and careful study, I have come to believe that this mint was Side. In his book *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*, Müller lists a total of 55 coins having a Corinthian helmet in one form or another. Of these, 26 types use this particular helmet design, but only one (No. 486) combines

both the helmet and ΔΙ. And in that one, the monogram is in the field, while ours has these letters in the exergue. It is this particular detail which makes our coin type unique.

Müller assigns this entire series to the mint at Mesembria. His reason for assigning so late an issue to this relatively unimportant town seems to rest solely in the fact that Mesembria issued an autonomous coin with a crested Corinthian helmet sometime between 450 and 350 B.C. Barclay V. Head in *Historia Numorum* accepts however only three of Müller's listings (Nos. 487-489) as coming from Mesembria during the Alexander period and none of these uses the helmet as a mint symbol. Newell, on the other hand, assigns many of them either to Phaselis or Side. His arguments for both cities are very persuasive, but after considering geography, trade, mining and political conditions, I am inclined to consider Side as the more logical. In support of this region rather than Mesembria, I must draw attention to the obverse and reverse positions of the dies (↑↑) which seem to indicate the possibility that they were struck from a fixed die. While it will be necessary to study other coins of the same type to confirm this, if the hypothesis holds true, it would tend to confirm the Side mint where such a practice was common. To the best of my knowledge, Mesembria never used fixed dies.

The final question is that of the coin's date. The fact that this type does not appear in the Demanhur hoard, coupled with its style, leads me to believe that it must be assigned a date much later than 318 B.C. As mentioned earlier, the obverse tends to reflect a more delicate style, possibly influenced by some of the Greek artists who appeared in this period in the cities of the eastern Mediterranean area. At the same time our tetradrachm's size (averaging 29 mm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick) and its weight of 16 g. (this is a bit light, but may be accounted for by excessive wear), indicate that it was made before the wide flat flange period of the first century B.C. Also, when allowing a loss of weight for wear, the coin is still too heavy to be a tetradrachm of the Rhodian standard. All things considered, it is probably safe to assign a tentative date of 310-250 B.C. I should be most happy to hear from anyone else having a coin of this type, or who knows where a similar one is listed or illustrated.

Part II of the series on counterfeiters, "The Forgers of the Istanbul Bazaar" has been delayed and will appear in a future issue.

MAIL BID SALE

CLOSING DATE — July 18, 1967

Featuring more than 200 lots of Ancient, Early English, Medieval, and Early Modern coins.

WRITE FOR A COPY

(I also am interested in buying choice coins in the above series.)

C. H. WOLFE

(ANA — ANS — ACCA — FRNS — RCDA — Etc.)

P. O. Box 222 **Lakeside, Ohio 43440**

WANTED

Don't write — Ship. We want single U.S., Foreign Ancient coins and Paper Money worth $5.00 or over from Poor to Proof. We pay 80% of catalogue or current selling price in most cases. Send for our free price list on Foreign and Ancient coins, U.S. Banknotes, and also our free price list of U.S. Coins at Wholesale Prices. Paying 12¢ each for nice foreign coins over 50 years old.

AAA COIN & STAMP SHOP

Dept. 800

David R. Doering ME 2-5896

1305½ N.E. 45th St., Seattle, Washington 98105

Books on Ancient Coins Given to College

, William G. Gwaltney

As everyone knows, it is very difficult for the collector of modest means to avail himself of the many reference works so essential to the study and classification of ancient coins. With this in mind, our local coin club, the Anderson, Indiana Numismatics Club, of which I am the treasurer, recently presented a set of the eight volume *Description Historique des Monnaies frappees sous l'Empire Romain* by H. Cohen to the Charles C. Wilson library at Anderson College. These are the first numismatic books in the library's collection.

Dr. Vila Deubach, librarian, looks through one of the volumes of the Cohen set presented to Anderson College. At left, Tom Snyder, a student, Marion Bucci, club vice-president and Bruce Copeland, president.

Our club has about 60 members throughout Madison County, and was organized 10 years ago. While the members have many interests in all areas of numismatics, it was agreed to present this set of books on ancient coins to the library because they have a collection of ancients in the college museum.

Tom Snyder, a student at Anderson, has spent the past two years working with Dr. Gustav Jeeninga, director of the museum, in cleaning and identifying the collection which

contains about 50 coins dating back to 330 B.C. The director is spending this year at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, Jordan, and has sent back already several new additions for the collection.

During National Coin Week our club prepared an exhibit of coins for display at Mounds Mall, and included the collection of ancients from the museum. It is our hope that we will be able to continue to enlarge the collection of numismatic books at the library, which are to be made available to everyone and will not be limited to student use.

SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN

A monthly magazine and pricelist for the collector listing numerous ancient coins.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $2.00

B. A. SEABY LTD.

61-65 GREAT PORTLAND STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

NOTES FROM NORWAY

Whether you are interested in building up your collection of ancients or disposing of rarer pieces we perhaps can be of assistance. Want lists solicited. A copy of our current free list on request.

DAVE AND SUE PERRY

BOX 631

BERGEN, NORWAY

Icard, Dr. S.

IDENTIFICATION DES MONNAIES GRECQUES

564 pages, bound 30.00

Florance, Dr. A.

GEOGRAPHIC LEXICON OF GREEK COIN INSCRIPTIONS

112 pages 5.00

Pennington, P.

HOW TO READ GREEK COINS

22 pages ..... .50

ROBERT J. MYERS

PO Box 442, Lenox Hill Sta.
New York N. Y. 10021

BOOK REVIEWS

JONES, J. R. "Analytical Index to The Journal International D'Archaeologie Numismatique." *Numismatic Literature Supplement No. 1*, American Numismatic Society, New York, 1967. 50 pp., soft covers.

This short monograph inaugurates a new series of the ANS. It is sent to all members of the society and to all subscribers to *Numismatic Literature*. Its appearance is expected to be irregular, coming when appropriate material is available for publication.

The *JIAN* was planned to be an annual journal which began in 1898. It ran annually as intended for several years but later had a hiatus of more than a year between volumes. The last year of publication was 1927. Much of the material contained in the *JIAN* was written by Svoronos himself, who was its founder, major contributor, editor and publisher during the lifetime of both the editor and the publication.

Much that is contained in the *JIAN* has permanent value, and has been largely inaccessible to modern scholars, particularly in the United States. This is due to the fact that very few libraries hold any part of the *JIAN* in the U.S., thus making it available to only a few, and to the language barrier since a great amount of the material in the *JIAN* has been published in modern Greek.

Despite the prominence of Svoronos as the author of many articles, other numismatic scholars, men such as Babelon, Dattari, Hill, Imhoof-Blumer, Regling, Reinach, Milne, MacDonald and Seltman, contributed much in the way of original scholarship to its pages.

The organization of this work is to create an analytical index of all articles published in the *JIAN* with a synopsis of each article. Authors are listed alphabetically and the articles which they published in the *JIAN* are then listed chronologically. The synopsis is sufficiently complete to permit a student to know the content of an article. The whole thing is then very well indexed according to subject to further increase its usefulness.

This is a valuable addition to any working numismatic library, providing access to a substantial "corpus" of numismatic scholarship previously generally unavailable to the English speaking world. JOHN HARTMANN

MERRIT, B. D. *Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora.* Princeton, N.J. 33 pp., 35 illus. $0.50 postpaid.

From now on, this reviewer believes, this booklet will have first claim as a brilliant example of successful popularization of a difficult subject in classical scholarship. For a publication of its size, this work also proves that greatness is not measured by the number or size of pages, its weight, or its price.

For the collector or student of Greek coins, the *Inscriptions from Athenian Agora* is an invaluable aid, because it is the first accessible book to bridge the gap for him between inscriptions on stone and coin inscriptions. Now, having arranged in chronological sequence 35 well dated and well illustrated inscriptions on stone dating from the 5th century BC to the 5th century AD, one can easily introduce himself to the study of the development of form in Greek letters as a dating

element for a monument, whether it is a long text on stone or an abbreviated ethnic on a coin.

Especially for the collector of Greek autonomous issues, the illustrated inscriptions can provide a fine opportunity for learning the elements of letter style which can provide a first rough dating in the fifth to second centuries B.C.

Most of the inscriptions are accompanied by fine translations and excellent historical commentary such as only a scholar of Meritt's caliber can provide. The best suggestion I can make for our readers is to place a dollar bill in an envelope and order *two* copies of the book. The second copy will make an excellent gift for a fellow collector or friend interested in Greek coins. The address for sending orders is: The Secretary ASCSA, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, 08540. When you receive your copy, you will see that 50c can still purchase a valuable reference work. AL. N. OIKONOMIDES

LANG, MABEL. *The Athenian Citizen.* Princeton, N.J. 1960. 32 pp., 35 illus. $0.50 postpaid.

It would be a great injustice, having reviewed Meritt's *Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora,* not to mention at the same time, another excellent small book in the same series, which is also a must for the numismatist, especially anyone interested in Athenian coins.

It is hard to believe that such an excellent picture of ancient Athens could be given in so few pages and with so few illustrations, but Mabel Lang has done an exceptional and accurate job. From the role of the civic center in the life of the ancient city to a description of the liabilities and obligations of a citizen such as military service, etc. and the operation of the Athenian Council and Magistracies, the author describes brightly life in ancient Athens. The Athenian currency and the city mint are also described and there is an illustration of the unique bronze rod and the blanks cut from it which were found in the excavations of the building identified as the mint. This is followed by a description of the standard Athenian weights and measures and a chapter on the operation of the law courts and the allotment of the judges, with a short but well illustrated mention of ostracism and Athenian legislation against tyranny. The book closes with a mention of the Athenian eponymous heroes and the methods of honoring citizens who died in wars.

This reviewer believes that all ACCA members should have this book, which is useful beyond measure and available at a price all can afford. It can be ordered from the same address as the *Inscriptions* (see above). Perhaps you will also order two copies of this book, in order to give one to a friend. AL. N. OIKONOMIDES

HESS, DAVE. 1966 *Price Lists.* Baton Rouge, La. 1967. iv+98+12 pp., illus. $2.00 postpaid.

Bound together in a paperback volume, well indexed and with excellent illustrations, the price lists issued by Mr. Hess in 1966 form a nice little volume for the library of any collector of mediaeval coins. The only ancient coins listed are from the series of pre-Roman issues of ancient Britain and those of Roman Britain. The emphasis is on mediaeval coins of England, Scotland and Ireland and there is much editorial information covering a number of subjects from the com-

parative rarity of Irish, Scottish and Anglo-Gallic coins to clipping and the Long-cross coinage of Edward I. This small volume can be of immense value to the numismatist and the historian studying the mediaeval monetary history of the British isles and its relation to the continental powers of that time. The book is available from Dave Hess, Box 15627, Broadview Station, Baton Rouge, La. 70815. ALOISIUS BAROZZI.

DOERING, DAVID R. *The Standard Catalogue of Byzantine Coin Values*. Seattle 1967. 34 pp. + 8 plates. $4.00 postpaid.

Mr. Doering's effort, the first of its type for the Byzantine series, is definite proof that such a work is badly needed. Unfortunately this book is not on a par with the standard *Greek Coins and Their Values* by Seaby and *Roman Coins and Their Values* by Sear. We would like to think that the author prepared this booklet as a stopgap, and not as a definitive work. The eight plates illustrating 54 coins in obverse and reverse are not among the best examples of the lithographic art. The spelling is careless and other typographical errors are considerable in number. But perhaps the main objection is that no mention has been made of the auction catalogues, catalogues of dealers or pricelists from which the prices listed were derived. The book is paperbound. Available from AAA Coin & Stamp Shop, 1305½ N.E. 45th St., Seattle, Wash. 98105. JOHN EMERSON MCCARTHY.

WESTERFIELD, W. *An Introduction to Siege Coins*. POB 6206, San Diego 92106. 1967. 12 pp. illus. $1.00.

As the author notes in his introduction, the need for a catalogue of siege coins is a serious desideratum for a good many collectors of historical coins. Many of us do not even know Mailliet's great work which is considered the primary reference on the subject (*Catalogue descriptif des monnaies obsidionales et de necessite*, 4 vols. Brussels 1868-1873), and those who are familiar with it are seldom able to consult a copy due to its extreme rarity.

Mr. Westerfield promises that the *Introduction* is the first in a series of booklets on Siege Coins of the World, and we wholeheartedly agree and wish him success in his plans. But we also wish he would expand his project to cover the ancient and Byzantine series, areas which have never been thoroughly studied, to my knowledge, by writers on siege and necessity coins. Among them are some really interesting pieces such as the Athenian coins issued in 480/79 BC to provide for the evacuated population of the city before the battle of Salamis, the gold staters made from the gold of the statue of Athena Parthenos by the tyrant Lachares as payment for his mercenaries in 296/5 BC, the gold coins issued from the plunder of Delos by the tyrant Aristion in Athens in 87 BC and many other Greek, Hellenistic and Roman coins issued under similar circumstances. The issues of Sulla in Greece, made from the gold and silver plundered from the sanctuary of Asclepius in Epidaurus (88 BC), the roughly struck folles of Heraclius during his Persian campaign (622 AD) and the as yet unidentified issues of Constantine Palaeologus during the siege of Constantinople (1453 AD) are some of the many historically interesting siege and necessity issues of the ancient and Byzantine world.

The illustrations in the *Introduction* are very good, but some pieces deserving of inclusion have been omitted. Also, the bibliography is less extensive than it could be. Perhaps these shortcomings will be corrected in the forthcoming booklets of the series. For the beginner, the book may be very helpful. AL. N. OIKONOMIDES.

ANCIENT ARTS

We specialize in the coins of ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, Medieval Europe, Africa, Asia, etc.

In addition to coins, we sell genuine Artifacts, Jewelry, Pottery, etc. of these ancient lands.
A sample copy of our price list is free for the asking. Please write.

BRUCE B. BRAUN

P.O. Box 2728
Amherst Sta.

Buffalo, New York — 14226

BUY AND SELL THROUGH THE ACCA AUCTION

The ACCA auction is held quarterly — in January, April, July and October. Entries close the last day of the month preceding the auction and bids close the last day of the auction month.

Have you coins to sell?
Send them with your reserve price to

HAROLD ROEPE, Auctioneer
2003 Grand Blvd.
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

The Agora and the Forum

The following letter was received from Dr. Gerassimov who is a member of the Academie Bulgare des Sciences attached to the Institut et Musée Archaeologique at Sofia. The letter was written in French and we have taken the liberty of translating it for our readers.

. . . I thank you sincerely for sending The Turtle. This gives me the occasion to warn that the coins published in Vol V (1966) No. 8, p. 231; No. 9, p. 277 and No. 10, p. 301, have not come from the same find.

In a hoard one never finds pieces of such distant epochs—from the 6th to 14th century. So here, the material published can not serve scientific deduction methods.

The coins in question were collected by their first owner, a money changer. But they are from different finds. TH. GERASSIMOV.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above refers to the publication by Joel Malter of a hoard of gold coins from Dobruja. Mr. Malter is aware that it is difficult to give credence to a hoard cointaining coins with the time spread indicated, but attempted in his article to justify his conclusions. Other opinions on this subject will be welcomed by the editor.

In the February issue of the *Turtle* (Vol. VI, No. 2), I was intensely interested in David B. Hardy's assessment of "A Second Look at some Fourth Century Sicilian Tetradrachms." I felt somewhat enlightened on the subject of Siculo-Punic coinage and feel sure that other collectors are equally gratified to see an article on this subject.

This brings to mind that we need more discussion in the fields related to this coinage. About five years ago I purchased a didrachm of Carthage—Obv: described by the dealer as Persephone, which I think it is. TANIT AS PERSEPHONE. Rev: standing horse with reverted head. The remarkable part is that the obverse is in EF condition!

I have searched ever since to duplicate the coin, in vain. But what perplexes me the most is the difficulty I have experienced in locating a suitable reference guide for this type of coinage. I realize that a large percentage of Punic coins were influenced by Greek designs. Then, again, in reading *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins* by G. K. Jenkins (RNS), I trace a coinage which is largely independent of the other specimens of Punic origin. Tantalizingly, this volume goes so far as to compare silver pieces with electrum staters.

But there is no illustration of the type of didrachm I have described above.

I have often pondered over my didrachm of Carthage, especially when I learned that certain coinage of the Barcids actually portrays the various generals—Hamilcar, Hannibal and Hasdrubal. I may be in error when I quote that Dr. Robinson made this deduction in the study of the British Museum specimens. Since the Barcids were such a distinguished group, is it too much to theorize that Hannibal's sister Salam'mbo might be masked under the guise of a Punic deity? Or perhaps I have been too impressed by Flaubert's novel *Salammbo*. If anyone can supply any information on this coin, or any reference material. I should be extremely grateful.

RALPH W. SCHULZE

WHOLESALE ONLY

SUPPLIER OF ANCIENT SYRO-ROMAN GLASS, COINS, TERRA-COTA, JEWELRY, BRONZE, ETC. STATE YOUR INTEREST AND SEND YOUR WANT-LIST.

SELIM HADDAD

P.O. BOX 2615 BEIRUT, LEBANON

FIRST COME — FIRST SERVED

A few copies of the original edition (1932) in mint condition.

HELLENISTIC QUEENS

A Study of Woman-Power in Ancient Macedonia, Seleucid Syria and Ptolemaic Egypt.

by GRACE HARRIETT MACURDY

pp. xvi + 250 + 12 plates. . . . $10.00

ARGONAUT, INC., PUBLISHERS

737 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60611

ANNOUNCING ACCA MEMBERSHIP REFERENCE SERVICE

The Ancient Coin Club of America has never published the names and addresses of its membership, feeling the responsibility for protection of the collections owned by the members. Several members have requested specifically that this information be kept confidential, and despite this precaution, many ACCA members have been plagued by thefts. Also, the membership list constantly changes as new members join, others fail to pay their dues, others have moved without giving a forwarding address, or have been dropped from membership for other reasons.

It has come to the attention of the club that several persons who are not members of the ACCA are availing themselves of club privileges or representing themselves as members in order to establish credit with dealers in ancient coins. To protect the integrity of the ACCA and its members, *we shall henceforth confirm the membership of any person about whom inquiries are made by another ACCA member in good standing.* We also invite reports of any cases of credit problems with persons claiming ACCA membership, in order to protect others who may have dealings with the same persons. It is felt that this can be done without jeopardizing the privacy of any collector. *All reports and inquiries will be kept confidential.*

Particularly in local chapters, there are many persons regularly attending meetings who are not, in fact, ACCA members. Secretaries of these groups are invited to send their membership lists for confirmation if they are interested. Dealers and others members who wish to receive confirmation of any person's ACCA membership are requested to send *a self-addressed stamped envelope* and to include the address (particularly *zip code*) of the person in question to Hans A. Moell, (ACCA #900) c/o Argonaut Inc., Publishers, 737 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

For the protection of all ACCA members and dealers, use always your membership number in placing orders, in advertising and in general numismatic correspondence.

THE NUMISMATIC EXCHANGE

One insertion, per line..35 cents
Six months, per line.....$1.80
Mail replies: Box Number
c/o Argonaut, Inc.
737 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Deadline: First of month preceding date of issue. Cash in advance. No stamps, please.

Send classified ads to: Lewis Henry, Business Manager, Argonaut, Inc., Publishers, 737 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

FOR SALE

ANCIENT GREEK & ROMAN coins for sale. Free Price Lists. F. J. Rath, P.O. Box 84, Youngstown, N.Y. 14174 (6)

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY classical authors. Wide asst. used $3.00 ppd. Send wants. Argonaut, 737 N. Michigan, Chicago 60611.

CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL COINS in Collection of Seton — Guthrie by S. Lane Poole. 1874. 38 pp. 5 plates. $5.00. Numismatic Re-Search Council, 148 E. Superior, Chicago Ill. 60611. Several copies available.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS. Many choice & rare. Send for free list today. Harold Whitmire, 450 Walnut Hts., Bluefield, W. Va. (7)

PRECISION SCALES. R. Braun, 2320 Cleveland, Chicago, Ill. (2)

NOW AVAILABLE

Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum.

29 volumes. Complete set, $600.00
Each volume $25.00

Full Dealer Discounts Available

ARGONAUT INC., Publishers
737 N. Michigan
Chicago, Ill. 60611

WANTED

JUDAEA, Palestine, Israel. State condition and price. Jacob Cheris, P.O. Box 8537, Albany N.Y. 12208.

ALL ANCIENT Greek, Roman, Byzantine Coins. Claude Held, P.O. Box 140, Buffalo, N.Y. 14225 (6)

YOUR BOOK LISTS
FOR
ACCA LIBRARY

ALYCE CRESAP
33 E. Bellevue Pl.,
Chicago, Ill. 60611

SPECIAL NOTICE

ACCA elections will be held this summer. Only paid members are eligible to vote. Have you sent your dues?

REMEMBER! June 10 is the closing date for all nominations for the Board of Governors of the ACCA.

(See *Turtle*, April 1967, pp. 112-113). Send to Robert Grossman, 431 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Illinois 60202.

COINS of the

URTUKI TURKUMANS

Stanley Lane-Poole

A reprint of this scarce and valuable book. One of the few references on the Ottoman Turkish coins available.

60 pages; 5 plates. Paper—$4.00, Cloth—$6.00

ROBERT J. MYERS

Box 442, Lenox Hill Station, New York, N. Y. 10021

SUPPORT THE ACCA AUCTION

ROMAN COINS

I am selling, in a sequence of two price lists, my own collection of carefully selected Roman Imperial Coins. Most are offered at exactly the price at which they were purchased, when prices were somewhat lower than they are now; and some recent acquisitions are for sale at less than purchase price.

SAMPLE PRICES:

REPUBLIC. Denarius. Head of Regulus/Curule chair. Syd. 1110. Rarity 4! EF $24.00

EMPIRE. **Vitellius** (69 A. D.) Denarius. Cohen 18. F 22.00

Octacilia Severa. Antoninianus. Cohen 20. EF 7.00

Trajan Decius (245-251 A. D.). Antoninianus. Cohen 2. EF/F (reverse from worn die) 8.00

Probus (276-282 A.D.). Alexandrian tetradrachm. Curtis 1854. EF 3.25

Julian II (360-363 A.D.). Siliqua. Cohen 146. EF 28.50

SEND NOW FOR PRICE LIST NO. 1

HARRY STRICKHAUSEN, ACCA 521

3829 Edgar Royal Oak, Michigan 48073

NOW AVAILABLE FROM ARGONAUT

THE BOOK WHICH HAS BECOME THE BASIC REFERENCE FOR NUMISMATIC RESEARCH TODAY

Select Numismatic Bibliography

by ELVIRA CLAIN-STEFANELLI

Associate Curator of Numismatics in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Highly praised in all numismatic journals and periodicals throughout the world, the Select Numismatic Bibliography is considered to be the cornerstone of any numismatic library. Contains 4962 listings of reference books and important articles of which 2282 are devoted to ancient and mediaeval numismatics. This book is of fundamental importance to the development of numismatic study and scholarship.

pp. xiv + 406 . . . . . $12.50

A special offer to members of the Ancient Coin Club of America and subscribers of the "Turtle."

You may obtain the Select Numismatic Bibliography for $10.00 postpaid until June 30, 1967. Check or money order must accompany your order. This special offer is limited to a maximum of two copies per member. For readers overseas, this offer will remain in force for 15 days after delivery of this issue.

ARGONAUT INC. Publishers

737 N. Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60611